

No. 130
50 South 6th
An

g
N016

Paper March 30

1827

Inaugural Dissertation W. E. H.

on

Comauis Museum

by

J. Matte Bowire

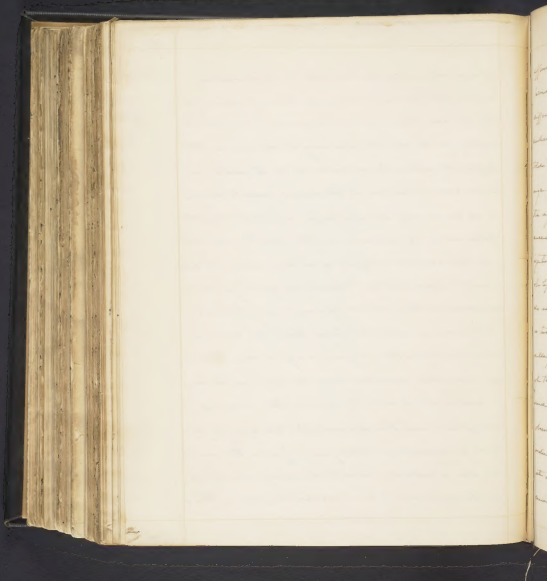
of

South Carolina

1827.

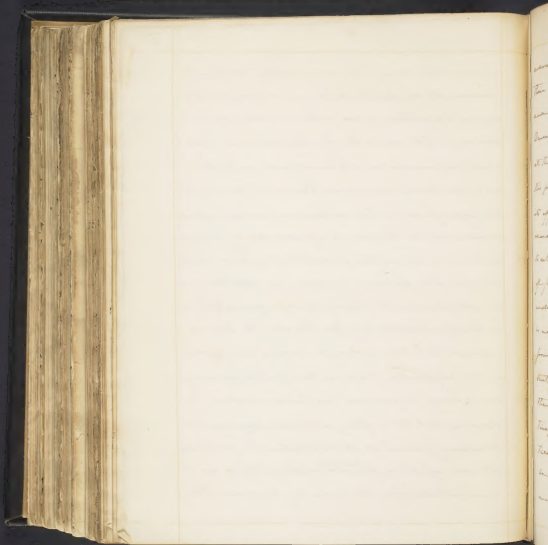


Macmorris has been divided by systematic
 writers into the extensive and the comprehensive of
 the masses. Denying its consequence from the be-
 lief of the masses producing it, as well as the
 difficulty which is experienced in its treatment,
 and even, retention of the masses, presents itself
 to us in an very interesting and important light.
 Extending its violence on the faintest part of
 our glories, the subject is on this account con-
 siderably calculated to excite a spirit of re-
 search in the minds of an enlightened
 physician, with this hope that his labours
 may end in the acquisition of such knowl-
 edge as will enable him in most instances
 to smother it or entirely remove the morbid
 attendants on this disease. At the age of five
 years a discharge took place from the penis
 which is called gonorrhoea, and which is
 said by some to be a secretion, while others



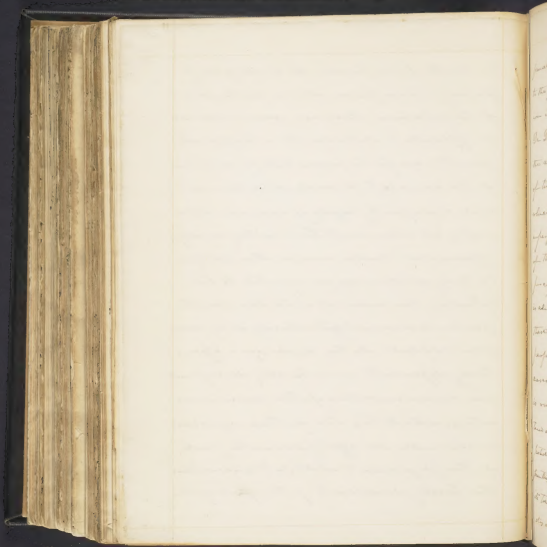
2. who,

affirms that it is pure coagulable blood. The period at which this discharge occurs, varies in different countries, being later in cold, and earlier in hot climates. In Lapland we are told that the females do not menstruate until the age of twenty, whereas, in Russia, it occurs at the age of nine. The catamenia is also influenced much in the time of its appearance by civilisations, peculiarities of constitution, and habit of life. The Indian women of North America do not menstruate before the age of eighteen or twenty, as stated by Dr Rush. Dr Smead alleges that the discharge occurs in females of the city, earlier than in those of the country, and every physician has had occasion to observe that it is often postponed beyond the ordinary period of its establishment, without at all affecting the ^{health of the} individual thus circumstanced. In this country however, the



average period at which the menses make their appearance, is, between the fourteenth and fifteenth years of age, according to Dr. Osborn. When the discharge does not take place at this time, much anxiety is experienced by the friends of the girl, in whom it fails to make its appearance, whose restless spirits of uneasiness remains unappeased until some effort is made to establish the discharge, which they consider of primary importance to the welfare of the individual. But the attention for the menses is not to be looked upon as a disease merely from the circumstance of their not appearing at that period of life when they usually show themselves in most other women. They are sometimes much later than the average time noticed in making their appearance which may be owing, as has been stated, to idleness, or modes of living, without in the least affecting

the health of the female. It is impossible to
find any precise period of time for the flow
of the catamenia which as a general rule will
be applicable to all the sex. It is thought not
from the age of the person that a retention
of the menses is to be considered a disorder
and consequently requiring medical treat-
ment; but when about the time they usually
appear, some disorder arises in other parts of
the body which may be imputed to their
retention, then, and not until then does the
female become a legitimate subject of medi-
cal discipline. As this change is essen-
tially dependent on a healthy development
and sound condition of the ovaries and
uterus, without this state of these organs exist-
ing in vain will all efforts prove on the part
of the physician to establish this secretion.
The healthy development of this system of the





as many white. and some of the people
were a black. to me. as. I like them
as much as I can. as I like them. as I like them.
as I like them. as I like them. as I like them.

[illegible]

1. *Quercus imrayi*, which is a parasite
 of *Q. rubra*. Both are very rare!
 2. *Q. prinus* (the common oak)

moment re-conciliated / after 30 vol
the ideas / occasionally, the same

health, such as the above & the more
the better. The result was, with
the use of the same & attempts of
however a gradual development of the various



[illegible]



[illegible]



degree of early almost immediately, extends to the
surrounding structures, and in such a case
the extent of the inflammation extends to the
cornea, and in some cases, the sclerotic
has been considered as a suitable remedy
in this disease, which is better in some cases
than in others. Dr. James has given me several
cases in which it has been given, and
in some degrees, especially its efficacy in very
decided cases. Having my attention to the position
of the "hard hands" of this city, it has been an
"exhaustive" of several cases of the disease
bested, but which proved ineffectual in every
instance. This was owing probably to an inter-
ference of the genital organs of the patients, since
the organ which characterizes the infection, in
these hands, was never long. It was a year or
two ago, the eye was brought into the infir-
mary during the last summer, following under



relation of the menues in its most agreeable
 form. She was resorted to the sleep cure with the
 view of exhibiting the terrible ravages which the
 disease is capable of causing. The system, however,
 with any hope, it retaining her unaltered situ-
 ation by the use of medicines. In this case the
 disease, it perhaps more violent, more long. The gener-
 al health of the patient was good, except at
 those periods when the menstrial discharge should
 have taken place in obedience to a healthy
 law of nature. At this time there was a violent
 struggle of the system, indicating a decided con-
 siderable exertion in an effort to overcome a
 violent resistance of the system in this
 case without any direct effect, the patient was
 fast, breaking the force of confirmed disease.
 The treatment directed in this case, a struggle in
 hospital was, was, undoubtedly, it may be said, the
 best, for the reason, that the disease, in this case,



osseous and pulvic regions, comp. line of alve-
 oles in maxilla does these things a day,
 traches to the arms and veins, and injection of
 ammonia into the vagina. She was ordered
 to be bled in the foot if epileptic convulsions
 threatened, which was done, and successfully
 repelled the threatened attack, once at least,
 according to the report of a very intelligent
 student of the house. Notwithstanding this course
 of treatment was persevered in for some length
 of time, it failed, proved altogether unavailing
 and failed to give the poor girl the least
 relief. Of the remedies recommended in
 the former part of this dissertation, together
 with those which were resorted to in this
 case just detailed, fail to relieve the poor
 thing labouring under a retention of the
 menstrual discharge, this case may be
 considered as irreducible, and the pa-



tions must be reluctantly abandoned by the
 physician, to linger out a melancholy existence
 a burden to herself, and an object of commiseration
 to her friends.



